REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1953-54

CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

Chap. I
GENERAL

1. The Mysore State has an area of 33,310 square miles. It lies between the longitude of 11°36′ and 15°2′ to the North of the Equator and between the latitude 74°38′ and 78°36′ to the East of the meridian. From North to the South its greatest length is approximately 230 miles and from East to West its greatest length measures about 290 miles. At one point on the West, the frontier lies within 10 miles of the Arabian Sea. It is surrounded mainly by the Madras State except where the States of Hyderabad and Andhra on the North and North-East, the State of Bombay on the North-West and Coorg on the South-West, form part of its boundaries.

2. Geographically, the State is divided into two regions. In the West is the "Malnad" or Hill Country, with lofty mountains and dense evergreen forests; in the Centre and the East lies the "Maidan" or plain country.

3. The population of Mysore according to 1951 Census was 98,48,684. There are three big Cities in the State with a population of more than one lakh, *viz.* Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields.

Organisation of Government.

4. The administration is carried on by the Maharaja as Rajpramukh, and a Council of Ministers which functions on the basis of joint responsibility. The Council consists of a Chief Minister and five other Ministers who are the elected representatives of the people.

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5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into ten districts, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar and Bellary. Each district is divided into smaller administrative sub-divisions.

6. The Mysore State has two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council under the new Constitution.

Material Prosperity of the People.

7. The year registered a change from a continuous period of anxiety and distress conditions for the last three years to a period of plenty ushered in by copious rainfall which was generally well-distributed and timely, resulting in a very good harvest. In certain parts of the State the rainfall was excessive causing damage to crops. But on the whole the seasonal conditions were favourable. Both wet and dry crops were good. The markets were well supplied, and foodgrains were available in the open market in sufficient quantities due to decontrol.

8. There was no distress in any part of the State in the year. Still, relief works and other measures were continued in the parts affected during the previous year, under the control of the Commissioner for Distress Relief in order to mitigate hardships that might be felt by the ryot class in the early part of the year 1953-54.

9. The average rainfall during the year was more than that of 35 years' average.

Revenue and Finance.

10. The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2,022·78 lakhs and the net expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 2,033·35 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 10·57 lakhs.

11. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year including Service, Debt and Remittance Heads were Rs. 16,429·98 lakhs and Rs. 16,223·52 lakhs, respectively, and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 558·67 lakhs.

12. The fall under Land Revenue is mainly due to the large increase under the amounts payable to Local Bodies. The decrease under Excise Revenue is mainly due to the realisation of lower rentals in auction sales.

13. The total net capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 99·55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 472·34 lakhs during the year 1952-53. The large decrease is due to the minus expenditure of Rs. 370·19 lakhs under Capital

Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading, representing receipts on account of large-scale clearance of stock.

14. Scarcity of cloth and of various other articles disappeared during the year. They were freely available in the market and at cheaper rates. The several activities under the Five-Year Plan were greatly responsible for this comparatively satisfactory state of affairs.

15. The Five-Year Plan pertaining to Mysore State originally contemplated an expenditure of about Rs. 36 crores. It has now been increased to about Rs. 49 crores. Two members of the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister, Government of India, who visited Mysore State and examined the working of the Plan, expressed satisfaction with its pace of progress.

Reservoirs.

16. Among the development works under execution, were the Bhadra Reservoir, the Thunga Anicut and the Nugu Reservoir and will cost in all Rs. 23 crores. When these are completed green crops over 2,70,000 acres of land will be seen. Provision has been made for the raising of the Bhadra Dam to *plus* 72 level by the end of June 1956 and then it is proposed to open the full 50 miles of the left bank channel. The work is progressing rapidly. The Thunga Anicut has been completed. It will now irrigate 6,000 acres of land in addition to the 7,000 acres already irrigated. The Nugu Reservoir will be completed by June 1955. The Thungabhadra Reservoir Low Level Canal is progressing. The expenditure on irrigation during the year was Rs. 2,68,24,000 as against Rs. 2,22,29,000 in 1951-52 and Rs. 2,44,51,000 in 1952-53.

Land Reforms.

17. Regarding Land Reforms, reforms of far-reaching importance have been framed. The Tenancy Act, which was in force in some taluks, has now been extended to the remaining taluks of the State. The Personal and Miscellaneous Inams Abolition Bill has been passed. The Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Bill was before the Joint Select Committee of the Legislature. These measures will tend to make the tiller the owner of the land.

Distress Relief.

18. Top priority was naturally given to the development works relating to irrigation and agriculture. More attention is being paid to industrial development. In fact the objective of the Second Five-Year Plan will be more industrialisation. The additional Cement Production

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Unit, the Acetic Acid Plant and the Ferro-Silicon Plant in Bhadravati have all gone into production. Two electric pig iron furnaces have been added to the Iron Works. The Government Porcelain Factory is being expanded in collaboration with a well-known Japanese firm, at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 lakhs. The Government Soap Factory is being shifted to a new and spacious premises in the Industrial Suburb, Bangalore, and expanded. The Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan is being mechanised at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. Efforts are being made to start a Raw Film Industry in the State. Dr. Visvesvaraya's Rural Industrialisation Scheme has been extended to the whole State. The Central and State Governments are giving financial assistance to Khadi and Cottage Industries.

Medical and Public Health.

19. The expenditure under the departments of Medical and Public Health is increasing year by year. Prior to freedom, the expenditure under these two departments was about Rs. 40 lakhs. This year it is of the order of a crore and a half rupees. Government have been vigilant in tackling the problem of public health throughout the State. There is now a net work of full-fledged health unit functioning in all rural areas in the State. The National Malaria Control Scheme was launched in November 1953. It is expected that it will give protection to over 5 million people in the course of three and a half years.

Prohibition.

20. Prohibition is now in force in six districts and four taluks in the State. If prohibition is extended to the whole State, the loss of revenue will be about Rs. 170 lakhs.

Water Supply.

21. Government have planned satisfactory supply of good drinking water on a Statewide scale. Schemes costing Rs. two crores have been sanctioned for 80 towns, and are in various stages of execution. The Bangalore City, Davangere and Mysore City water-supply schemes which have all been recently sanctioned, will cost another sum of Rs. 1¼ crores. These two sums are being advanced as loans by Government to the Local Bodies. Grants have been made for rural water supply under various heads to the extent of about Rs. 25,00,000.

22. The total amount to be spent on the improvement of various water-supply schemes in the State will be nearly Rs. 3·75 crores. A separate Superintending

Engineer has been posted with a view to achieving rapid progress in implementing these schemes. Under the Village Panchayets and District Boards Act, the construction of wells in the rural areas would come within the purview of Village Panchayets and District Boards.

Education.

23. These seven years have seen phenomenal increase of educational facilities in the State. Prior to our freedom the expenditure on education was about Rs. 1,50,00,000. This year, the expenditure has risen to Rs. 4,18,00,000, The Finance Commission has observed that Mysore State of all the States in the Indian Union, has the highest percentage of expenditure on education. Manual work, social service, moral education, Cultural activities and training for avocations are the distinguishing features of the reformed system. The student is sought to be harmoniously adjusted to the pattern of society. It is the aim of this system to shape the student into an ideal citizen and not merely into an efficient office worker.

Cultural Development.

24. The scheme of cultural development on a State-wide scale has been launched. The scheme has been enthusiastically welcomed by the people and has proved propular.

Labour Housing.

25. Provision of proper housing accommodation to the growing labour population has been earnestly taken up by Government. The Labour Housing Corporation has been constituted. It is functioning in harmony with the activities of the Central Scheme of subsidised industrial housing. Considering the importance of the problem of housing for middle classes also, Government introduced a Bill in the Legislature for constituting a Housing Board.

Depressed Classes.

26. The improvement of the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State is a sacred mandate entrusted to the present Ministry and Government have accordingly taken various ameliorative measures. A full-time Commissioner of Depressed Classes has now been appointed. Government have provided a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs this year in the budget for improving their condition. Three agricultural colonies for Scheduled Tribes have been started and their progress is being watched before expanding the scheme. Government are also constituting a Depressed Classes Amelioration Fund to ensure that no portion of the allotted grants lapse.

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Rehabilitation Schemes.

27. Under rehabilitation schemes, loans amounting to Rs. 2,79,000 have been granted to persons for taking up different kinds of occupation and trade suitable to them. Houses have been constructed on 53 out of 200 sites in Jayanagar, Bangalore and have been allotted to displaced families. In addition, 59 families have been given sites so that they may construct houses of their own. An expenditure of Rs. 50,000 has been incurred for the education of their student population. Besides these, maintenance allowances are being disbursed to 54 displaced persons.

Road Transport Department.

28. The total capital invested upto 31st December 1953 is Rs. 20,66,758. The revenue which was about Rs. 13 lakhs in 1948-49 has practically trebled itself in 1952-53. The net revenue realised upto 31st December 1953 is Rs, 4,06,378. The number of buses under operation is 107 as on 1st March 1954, covering 42 routes.

29. An Advisory Committee has been constituted for scrutinising the working of the Road Transport Department. The policy is to extend the Government monopoly gradually over more routes in the State. Accordingly, the purchase of a fleet of 50 new Buses was ordered and a part of the consignment has already arrived.

30. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja toured in Mysore, Bangalore and Mandya Districts. In April 1953, His Highness opened the Shivanubhava Sammelana in connection with the Ganaradhana Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Sri Chikkaveeradesikendraswamigalu at Bettadapura, Mysore District. In the month of May 1953, His Highness camped at Ootacamund. During the year, His Highness also visited Madras, Tuticorin and New Delhi. In July 1953, His Highness inaugurated the Pre-Regional Conference of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations at Bangalore. In December 1953, His Highness inaugurated the Seventh Quinquennial Inter-Universities Conference at the Crawford Hall, Mysore. In January 1954, His Highness opened the Components Factory of the T.I. Cycles of India, Limited at Ambattur near Madras. In February 1954, His Highness participated in the Founders' Day Celebrations of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore. In the same month, His Highness laid the foundation stone of the Bank of Mysore Building at Madras. In March 1954, His Highness attended the Conference of Governors and

Rajpramukhs at New Delhi. In the same month, His Highness presided over the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Historical Association of the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

31. Among the distinguished persons who visited the State during the year were His Highness Prince Abdorreza of Iran and the Princess, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Nominee of U.S.A., His Excellency Mr. Lykke, Norwegian Minister, His Excellency Chester Bowles, U. S. Ambassador to India, Hon'ble Justice Pathanjali Sastri, Chief Justice of India, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Minister for Planning, Government of India, Shri V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour, Government of India, Vice-Admiral Sir Mark Pizey, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, His Excellency Mr. Richard Nixon, Vice-President of the U.S.A., Sir Rhoderik McGrigor, First Sea Lord of the United Kingdom, and Shri K. C. Reddy, Minister for Production, Government of India.

32. The more important of the Delegations who visited the State during the year were the Nigerian Goodwill Mission, the Yugoslavian Goodwill Mission, the Australian Press Delegation, the Turkey Parliamentary Delegation, the Canadian Agricultural Mission, the Japanese Industrial Mission, the Backward Classes Commission, the Burmese Industrial Mission, the Taxation Enquiry Commission, the Soviet Cultural Delegation (Ballet Dances), the Egyptian Press Delegation, the Team of International Experts and the Ceylon Parliamentary Delegation.

33. The important Conferences that were held in the State during the year were the 13th Indian Food and Agricultural Conference and the Labour Conference.